across the entire continent, and allowed to cross our frontler without other inspection than an examination of the seals. The real fact is that the American Consul-cannot and does not either compare the manifest with the contents of the cars or attach the seals. The agents of the transportation companies are iurnished by the Consul with the seals and place them upon the cars. The practice of sealing such merchandise, notwithstaning it has been allowed by the Treasury for some years. I think is unautherized. Such merchandise is not imported from a contiguous country; but from China or Japan. It has never become subject to the Caundian revenue laws as an importation from Japan to Canada, but by force of the treaty or by the courtesy of that Government has been treated as subject to the revenue laws of the United States from the time of landing at the Canadian port. Our Treasury seal has been placed upon it; Canada only, gives it passage. It is no more an impertation from Canada than is a train load of wheat that attacts from Detroit and is transported through Canada to another port of the United States. The practice to which I have referred not only equalizes the advantages of Canadian seaports with our own in the importation of goods for our domestic consumption, but makes the Canadian ports favored ports of entry. The detentions under this system at the Canadian ports is less than when the merchandise is landed at a port of the United States to be forwarded in bond to another port therein.

"I come now to discuss another element of

trs. The detentions under this system at the Canadian ports is less than when the merchandise is landed at a port of the United States to be forwarded in bond to another port therein.

"I come now to discuss another element of this international traffic, namely the transportation of merchandise from one port in the United States to another port therein, over the territory of Canada. This traffic is enormous in its dimensions, and very great interests have grown up in the United States in connection with it. Section 3,309 authorizanthis traffic, subject to 'such rules, regulations, and conditions as time feesies; it for Treasury may prescribe." But the important limitation is from port to port. Section 3,007 of the Revised Statutes, which exempts sealed cars from certain fees, preserves the terms of the preceding section from port to port. It seems to me that sections 3,005 and 3,007 contemplate the delivery of the sealed cars at a port of the United States, there to be examined by a revenue officer, and their contents verified. But in practice the car, if the seal is found on the border to be intact, is passed to places not ports, and is opened and unlocked by the consignee, no officer teing present. The bill or manifest accompanying the merchandise and the unbroken seal on the car came from a port in the United States, but certainly it was not intended that the merchandise should go to the correspondence between the bill and the actual contents of the car.

"The question is, are the regulations such as to provide proper safegnards against fraud, or are they such as to make fraud easy to those who have the disposition to committ? If all cars carrying this merchandise are carrying and are securely closed during the transit, the revenue would be secure; for the proper lading of these cars is not subject to duty. Frauds can only he perpetrated by introducing producis not subject to free entry. In practice the seals and locks provided by the Treasury Department do not give security that these cars, in the long tran

the cars, while on loreign territory, of dutiable articles.

"It will be seen by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury that grain, the product of the United States, is now largely transported in American vessels to Canadian lake ports, and, siter being there placed in elevators, is rent East in cars sealed by agents of the Treasury. No observation is taken of this grain until its arrival in Canada, where only the amount and grade are noted by a Treasury agent, and a like amount in grade and quantity though it may be not the identical grain) is by such agent billed and sealed in cars for carriage to the United States, i do not find any statute authorizing this practice. Section 3,00%, which authorizes this inter-State trade brieugh Canada, is limited to merchandise passing from 'port' to 'port' of the United States, and plainly means that such merchandise shall be taken up by our revenue officers at a 'port' of the United States as a starting point. The following are the state and plainly means that such merchandise that have arrived:

"First-That article 2004 the treaty of Washington has been abrogated." Second—That even if this article were in

"First—That article 20 of the treaty of Washington has been abrogated.
"Second—That even if this article were in
force there is no law in force to execute it.
"Third—That when in force the treaty imposed no obligation upon the United States to
use the roncessions as to transit made by
Canada, and no limitation upon the powers of
the United States in dealing with increhandles
imported for the use of our citizens through
Canadian ports, or passing from one place in
the United States to another through Canada,
upon the arrival of such merchandles at our
border.
"Fourth—That, therefore, treaty or no treaty.

border. Fourth-That, therefore, treaty or no treaty, the question of scaling cars containing such merchandise, and the treatment of such scaled cars when they cross our border, is and always has been one to be settled by our laws.

secording to our convenience and our interests as we may see them.

"Fifth—That the law authorizing the sealing of cars in Canada containing foreign merchandise imported from a contiguous country does not apply to merchandles imported by our own people from countries not contiguous and carried through Canada for delivery to such owners. showners.
Sixth-That the law did not contemplate

such owners.

"Sixth—That the law did not contemplate the passing of sealed cars to any place not a 'port.' nor the delivery of such cars to the owner or consignee to be opened by him without the supervision of a revenue officer.

"Seventh—That such a practice is inconsistent with the safety of the revenue.

"The statutes relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and the British possessions should be the subject of revision. The Treasury regulations have given to these laws a construction and a scope that I do not think was contemplated by Congress. A policy adapted to the new conditions, growing in part out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Italicoad, should be declared, and the business placed upon a basis more just to our people and to our transportation companies. If we continue the policy of supervising rates, and requiring that they shall be equal and resuched that they shall be equal and resume time give these unusual facilities for competition to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices as to cut rates and favored rates that we condemn and punish if Dractised by our own railroads.

"I regret that circumstances prevented an earlier, examination by me of these questions, but submit now these views in the hope that they may lead to a revision of the laws upon a sealer and juster basis.

"Benjamin Harrison."

a safer and juster basis." BENJAMIN HARRISON."

THE KANSAS MUDDLE.

Populats Going Back Into History for More Grievaness.

TOPEKA, Feb. 2.—The Republican House held a short session this morning, and adjourned until to-morrow to await developments on the other side. The Populists continued in session through to-day, but transacted no business having any bearing on the question of organization. They refuse to pass any bills whereby the Republicans can seek redress in the courts, and in lieu of legislation the Populists are discussing resolutions of inquiry reding theacts of former Republican officials. The first investigation proposed is in relation to the appropriation of certain fees by the ex-Secretary of State and ex-Auditor of State.

ex-Secretary of State and ex-Auditor of State.

Another resolution is aimed at ex-Gov. Humphrey, who is charged with using the executive contingent funds in paying the campaign expenses of one of his supporters during the recent canyass of the district in Humphrey's interest for Congressman.

A third resolution asks for a committee to inquire into the circumstances of Theodore Botkins's resignation of the office of Judge of the Thirty-second district. The resolution resites that the resignation was purposely withheld by the Governor until the lime of the general election had passed, and was subsequently accepted. W. E. Hutchinson being appointed to succeed jooking the sis agreement to pay Botkins the sum of S100 a month out of the salary of the voller.

The discussion of these resolutions consumed the greater part of to-day's session of the Populist House.

In the Senate the Elections Committee reported in favor of giving sasts to two more Populican incumbents.

With a billy and his handkerchief Capt.

With a billy and his handkerchief Capt.
Cross made an improvised tourniquet which
haspplied to Michael Nathan's leg last night.
and probably saved the man from bleeding to
death. Nathan is 40 years old, and lives at
220 Eldridge street.
He suffers from variouse veins, and ran,
bleeding profusely, into the Eldridge street
station house, where Capt Cross performed
some rapid surgery and stopped the flow of
blood. Later the man was taken to douverneur Hospital.

The Columbian Express
Of the Fennsylvania Saliread is a good seeping to the
Pennsylvania Limited. It leades hey Tork at 9:00 A.
R every day and arrives at Chicago at 10:00 o'clock
heat morring—Ade.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE HOUSE. PRELIMINARY FIGHT OVER THE ANTI-OPTION BILL

ts Seek to Have the Senate Amendments Referred to the Committee of the Whole-The Speaker Reserves His Decision on a Point of Order Until To-Day-John I. Davesport and the Federal Election Laws the Subjects of an Interesting Debate-An Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill Adopted That Will Deprive Davenport of Funds ot Harnes Voters-Mr. Cummings Offers a Bill to Facilitate Our Political Union With Canada

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Soon after the House assembled to-day Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.). from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing for the daily meeting of the House at 11 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.), from the same committee, reported a resolution providing that immediately after the adoption of this resolution the House shall proceed to consider the bill to increase the circulation of national banks and other purposes, and if the bill is not disposed of on that day, then the considerstion thereof shall be continued during the next legislative day. Mr. Catchings gave notice that he would call the resolution up on

The first fight of the day was then opened the Speaker laying before the House the Asti-Option bill, with Senate amendments thereo. Instantly Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) was on his feet with a motion to non-concur in the Senate amendments and to agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and on this motion he demanded the previous question. Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) made a point of or-

der that the amendments must first be conaldered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Boatuer (Dem., La.) spoke in favor of the point of order. He said that the bill as it came from the Senate included subjects of taxation not included in the original bill. He called especial attention to the article of flour. which

was not comprised in the House bill.

amendment sent to the House by the Senate. nor was there a word in a single amendment. nor was there a suggestion in a single amendment that would bring the bill within the House rule that it must first he considered in Committee of the Whole. It would not matter if the Senate had stricken out every section of the original bill and at-

he considered in Committee of the Whole. It would not matter if the Senate had stricken out every section of the original bill and attached to the enacting clause an entirely new measure; unless that measure carried an appropriation or made a charge upon the Treasury it would not have to be considered in Committee of the Whole. This had been held time and time again by the Chair.

Mr. McMillin (Dem.. Tenn.) inquired whether it had not uniformly been held that when the Senate made an amendment which. If it originated in the House would have gone to the Committee of the Whole, that amendment must be considered in Committee of the Whole, that amendment must be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hatch did not think so at all; and besides, flour was nothing new introduced in the bill. If the gentiemen did not know that flour was made from graip it was time they found it out. [Laughter.]

The Speaker then said that the Chair had no notice that this motion would be made this morning. He had not read the Senate amendments. He had only heard them read by the Clerk. The question involved was largely a matter of fact, and the Chair would like to rend the amendments and examine them before he gave his decision. If it were agreeable to the House he would retain the bill on the Speaker's table until to-morrow morning.

There was no objection and the bill was withdrawn and permitted to remain upon the table until to-morrow.

Mr. Andrew (Dem., Mass.) from the Committee on Civil Service Reform reported a resolution calling on the Civil Service Commission for the names of all persons reinstated in the classified service since March 4, 1885, After the date had been changed to March 4, 1885, the resolution was adopted.

The House them. resumed, in Committe of the Whole, the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment providing that hereafter no part of any money appropriation bill.

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment memory may be a sund and the line of econ

real object of the amendment. There were some gentlemen who believed its object was to prevent the employment by supervisors of election of men to prevent ballot-box stuffing and repeating in large cities.

Mr. Fitch said that anybody who understood what the gentleman had stared wofully misunderstood the fact. The intention was to protect the United States Treasury against trauds as flagrant as had ever been proven in a court of justice. Many of these frauds had been committed by a gentleman in New York city.

Sir. Boutelle—To whom do you refer?

Mr. Flich idefinantly)—John I. Davenport.

Mr. Boutelle it imphantly)—That is the many from the control of the control

until the Dominion is admitted, and that import duties or other taxes shall not be levied by this country on Canadian products, provided the Dominion of Canada admits free of duty the products of this country. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
With the exception of one hour in the early portion of the day and a little longer time in the evening, to-day's session of the Senate was held behind closed doors, and was spent in the consideration of the French and Swedish extradition treaties, and, incidentally, of the Hawaiian question. In the open session the Chandler Hawaiian resolution, offered some days ago, was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs; Mesers, Hale and Biackburn were appointed tellers to assist in counting the Presidential votes, and Mr. Carlisle's resignation as Senator from Kentucky was presented. The District Appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

NEW FRENCH EXTRADITION TREATY. The One Negotiated by Minister Reid Final-ly Ratified by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Senate this afternoon, in an executive session lasting three nours and a half, completed the consideration of the French extradition treaty, and at the

close of the discussion ratified it.

The treaty was negotiated by Mr. Whitelaw ister to France, and was constructed upon lines laid down and in accordance with instructions issued by the State Departnot contain any largely increased number of offences which are extraditable trimes, but old crimes to m the

things. When the new treaty was first laid before the Senate for action, objection was made to it on the ground that no minimum amount was fixed for the embezzlement of which a person might be extradited. It was finally decided to make the minimum \$200 or 1,000 decided to make the minimum \$200 or 1,000 francs, although such a limitation was unusual, if not unprecedented, in treaties of this kind. With this amendment and some slight verbal changes the treaty was returned to Parls and agreed to by the French Government, and the document returned to the United States for further action by the Senate. It again received a favorable report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, despite the renewed opposition of some Senators, it was ratified this afternoon by more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

The changes that were made by the Senate in the treaty as originally negotiated by Mr. Held were departures from the instructions that were given by the State Department for his guidance, but they were none of them important, and the treaty, as ratified, is practically the work of Mr. Reid. This with the commercial treaty he negotiated just before leaving Paris for home, by which the previous unjust discriminations against American ment products in that country were removed, are the two most notable achievements of Mr. Reid's career in France.

The Senate also devoted a part of its time to the Russian treaty, the proposed amendments being read at length, but no action was taken. Hawaiian affairs came in for discussion. Senator, francs, although such a limitation was unusu-

ation.

Senator Morgan has arranged to sail for Europe on the Sth inst. He goes as one of the arbitrators of the United States in the Behring Sea case, and he was desirous of expressing himself upon this new question before his departure. He was theo nly speaker upon the subject, but his remarks were strongly in favor of American control of the islands and prompt action on the part of the Government.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening in and Out of the Halls of Congress,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- The special committee of the Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate the Whiskey Trust will hold a session on Friday, at which it will lay out a plan of operations. It is probable that the field covered by the investigation will be a very brond one. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas, by way of giving a tariff twist to the question,

way of giving a tariff twist to the question, offered the following in the House:

Wherea, it is well known that there has existed in this country for many years a trust known as the Whiskey Trust, with headquarters at Prois, Ill, whose object is to prevent domestic competition in the making and selling of distinct apritts and thereby to increase the profits of its incumbers; that prior to the passage of the Mckiney bill the internal revenue tax upon a galion of what is now known as? proof spirits. Was 180 cents, and the tariff at upon the same was \$1.5 more upon a "proof" galion of spirits than the internal or local tax upon the same, the trust or other domestic distiller had a "profection" of that amount—len cents a "proof" galion, of spirits than the internal revenue and the foreign competition; that under the McKinley bill the internal rax was left at the former rate of \$2.50 per "proof" galion, but the fariff tax was increased from the former rate of \$1 to the present rate of \$2.50 per "proof" galion; that this increased the "protection" to the then and now existing trust from the former and of \$1.60 a. "proof" galion to the present rate of \$2.50 per price of spirits to the trade without increasing the revenues of the Government;

Therefore, in order that the gross favoritism may no longer exist, and that the extortion of money and stimulation of adulterations and crime arising thereunder may ccave.

Revelect That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid, when imported from foreign countries, the same rates of duty upon alcoholic spirits distilled from grain and upon all alcoholic compounds which were levied upon such imports from foreign countries, the same rates of duty

ington for a few weeks. Her destination has not yet been decided upon, but it is probable not yet been decided upon, but it is producted that she will go to some Southern resert. Her health is fairly good, considering the long physical strain to which she has been subjected for so many weeks, in consequence of her assiduours watch at the bedside of Mr. Blaine. She has received many invitations from friends in different parts of the country urging her to visit them, but has not accepted any of these offers.

The President has signed the commission of Mr. Elliah W. Halford as a Major and Paymaster in the army, but, as has been already stated, Mr. Halford will not qualify for his new office until the 3d of March, in order that he may serve the President in his present capacity until the end of his term. The selection of a station for Major Halford will therefore devolve upon Secretary Elkins's successor in the War Department. Mr. Watson (Pop., Ga.) introduced in the

House to-day a bill to provide for an increase of national currency and a method for the disof national currency and a method for the dis-tribution of the same. It provides for loans by the Government upon lands in the States to the amount of two-thirds of the value, secured by promissory notes payable in five years at four per cent. Interest. The Treasury is to is-sue greenbacks not to exceed \$100,000,000 to meet the loans, and the profits derived are to be applied annually to the extension of the free delivery mail service in towns, villages, and rural districts.

Senator Quay adds one more to the long list

Senator Quay adds one more to the long list of public men who have built or are about to build handsome houses in Washington. The build handsome houses in Washington. The Pennsylvania Senator said nothing about his intentions in this regard during his campaign for redection, but now that he has been returned to the Senate for another six years, the fact comes out that he is not as poor in this world's goods as has been generally supposed. Mr. Quay has purchased a fine lot on K street for the sum of \$54,450, and will, it is said, erecta fine double house to cost about \$100,000.

Mr. E. J. Phelps, one of the counsel in the Behring Sea case, arrived here to-night to consult the Secretary of State. The fact that Secretary Foster will not be able to accompany the United States Commissioners to Paris next week as intended, made it accessary for him to have a consultation with Mr. Phelps. While here the latter will review the reply of the British Government to the latest argument of the United States counsel, which has just been received at the Department of State.

THE COLLISION IN THE MEADOWS.

A Coroner's Jury Declares It Was Due to the Neglect of Operator George June. Coroner Parslow concluded last night the investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad collision on the Hackensack meadows, which occurred on Jan. 10, and caused the death of Jeffrey Blewitt and the serious injury of fourteen other passengers.

The jury found a verdict that the accident was due to the neglect of George June, the operator at the H. E. signal station. It also censured Brakeman Chesman for neglicence in not obeying the rules of the company and going far enough back from the local train with the danger signal.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney's Illness

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney confirmed yesterday the report that Mrs. Whitney was yesterday the report that Mrs. Whitney was seriously ill. Mrs. Whitney had passed a comfortable night, he said, and was resting more easily, and, though she was still confined to her bed, the family were encouraged. Mrs. Whitney has been indisposed for some time, but her illness was not considered serious until a few days ago. Drs. James Woods McLane, Charles McBurney, and Lewis Stimson are in attendance. There were many inquiries yesterday at the house at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue.

Grand fee bridge excursion to Niagara Falls by New

METROPOLITAN NEW JERSEY. SHARP SPEECHES AT THE JERSEY CITY BOARD OF TRADE DINNER.

Major Wanser is Going to Be Everybody's
Major, Not the Board of Trade's Gov
Werts Not to Se Governor of a PartyAbram S, Hewitt Wishes Them Well, A hundred or more business men of Jersey City sat down last night at the Board of Trade banquet in the Hotel Washington. They dined well and listened to a number of clever speeches. President Josph A. Dear was in the chair.

He called upon Mayor Wanser to respond to the toast "Our City." Mayor Wanser got rounds of applause and then read a speech congratulating the city on its material pros-perity. Dropping his printed speech, and seeing that more was expected from him, he said:
"I am doing all in my power to stop the waste of money here, and I propose to do it and I don't care who opposes it. I do not propose to administer my office in the interests of any party or faction, but in the interests of the city at large. ("Go it Pete," a man cried). I was elected by 3,000 majority, and if it had not been for repeaters coming over from New York I would have been elected by double that (there were murmurs at this). I don't care for the plaudits of the people, and I will do my duty, please whom it may. I don't care for criticism. I don't care for the of Trade or any one else-

duty, please whom it may. I don't care for criticism. I don't care for the Board of Trade or any one else-Board of Trade or any one else-the first with the company of the first with the first of the block." The Mayor sat down. "There is more truth than poetry in that." said a man in a hoarse whisper.

Then I got it out of the Journal," replied the Mayor with a smile. Mr. Dear is one of the proprietors of the Journal, and the banqueters in the first with with the first with with the first with wit

many New Yorkers that come over to New Jersey at night, and get back as soon as they can the next morning.

Passing on from this aside, Mr. Hewitt continued: We are the second city in the world—New York. Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Holokon—and the rate of increase is so rapid that before the middle of the coming century this will be the greatest city, in the world. When it gets to be so it ought to be a city worthy of its greatness. Your part is, perhaps the most interesting in the future, We are gaining on London, and Jersey City is gaining on New York. If you include your adjacent cities in the Jersey part of the great metropolitan district, the time will come when the larger part will be on this side of the river. Nowhere on this Jersey shore, with Newark Bay, &c. There is nothing comparable to it. The railways also give you every possible advantage. But you need a lester water system. Jersey City has gone as far as it can safely go without providing herself with pure water. It lies at the source of the growth of New York was the introduction of Croton water. During my administration \$20,000,000 was expended on the Croton system, and honestly, al'hough there house of the growth of New York was the introduction of Croton water. During my administration \$20,000,000 was expended on the Croton system, and honestly, al'hough there here in the longers numbered over twenty on the comparison of this report with the police geports from the station houses for Docember shows a lamentable overcrowding.

At the Liberty street police station the Board of Health allowance of the world was side of the river. Nowhere on the will we were an indicate the comparison of this report with the police reports drouble overcrowding.

At the Liberty street police station house allowance is devended there. At the Calk the Oak street station house and the number of longers was forty, and on one night forty-eight. At the Leonard

troduction of Croton water. During my administration \$20,000,000 was expended on the Croton system, and honestly, although there was an attempt made to steal \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000.

"The tendency of population in this country is most marked toward the growth of urban population at the expense of the rural population. Now about one-third of the population of America lives in the cities. The American stock has of late been overslaughed by other elements. In this growth of cities we have arrived at a state of things where the majority does not govern, not in New lock, not in Brooklyn. But there appears to have been a revolution, so that it seems that the American democracy will again take the reins in its own hands. Boss rule and majority rule are at antirodes. For the past few years the boss has not been the servant, but the master of the people. What is the remedy? The remedy I do not know. I have read that admirable inaugural address of Gov. Werts. I understand that he proposes to attack the idea which has been undermining the American idea. If he finds the remedy, his name will be ranked with that of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, as the recreator of the American idea, upon which the hopes of all the civilized world rest. "As a Jerseyman no be again, I wish he may succeed."

ALL FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

That Was the Strain that Ran Through the Toasts at the Dinner of the Real Estate Men. The annual banquet of the Real Estate Exchange was held in the gold and white han-quet room at Delmonico's last evening. After an address of welcome by the presiding officer. George R. Reed, the Rev. William Lloyd of the Central Congregational Church said grace. The first toast of the evening. "Our Country." was responded to by Congressman-elect Franklin Bartleit. Mr. Bart-

lett said in part:
"I believe in the acquisition by this country of more real estate: that the prompt annexation of the Hawaiian Islands should be the next step in our national policy. [Cheera.] I believe that Hawaii and her sister islands would be self-supporting, but, whether selfsupporting or not, the principle of self-preser-vation demands that we annex them." To the toast of the "Greater New York."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "The first real estate man we have any note of was Adam. Owing to difficulties due to the extravagance of his wife he became the victim of an ejectment suit. The next real estate dealer was Satan. who offered on one occasion to transfer all the kingdoms of the world. The difficulty was that he had no title. Thus we come to the New York real estate man of the present. who is not only an artist but an optimist. He believes in this city and works for it. If we all believed in it as he does every city in this country would shortly become a suburb of New York. Let New York city have Kings county. Queens county, and Westchester county: let it stretch up the river to Croton. and we shall indeed have a greater New York.

"Such a city would attract the greatest instructors, the greatest actors, the greatest musicians, the greatest men of all professions musicians, the greatest men of all professions, until to live in Greater New York would be a liberal education for every one of its citizens."

St. Clair Mchelway followed Mr. Depew, after the cheers for the Doctor had died away. He talked of "The Suburbs." He said:

"Our suburbs' means the suburbs of where I live in Brooklyn. One of the suburbs of Brooklyn is New York. New York will always be a suburb of my city until the metropolis attains to Brooklyn Heights. That remark has been copyrighted; all infringements will be prosecuted according to law.

"In Brooklyn is a city of homes. In New York is a city of mansions, flate, and tenements. Dogs in our city wag their tails from side to side. Dogs in your city wag their tails from side to side. Dogs in your city wag theirs un and down, because they have been brought up in such narrow domisiles. The city

spreads out from the bridge like the ribs of a fan, New York haen't room enough to swing

spreads out from the bridge like the ribs of a fan. New Fork hasn't room enough to swing Tax Sura office eat in till you get beyond the Harlem. We mean to take in Gravesend. Flatbuah, Flattandt, New Utrecht, and Long Island Off. When we have done that, we'll take in you, and of the Brooklyn of the future the New York of the Brooklyn of the future the New York of the Brooklyn of the future the result of the Brooklyn of the future the Harlem of the Brooklyn of the future the New York of the Brooklyn of the future the New York of the Brooklyn asks no more, and will be content with naises."

After a speech by Gen. Wager Swarne on "The State," the Rev. William Lloyd answered the toast of "The Clergy." Mr. Lloyd said: "We have clergymen in this city who gain cheap notoriety by villiying the city which gives them, homes. I am only an adopted citizen, but I should feel that the city did only justice were it to jam me into the steerage of the first outgoing ship for the Old World, were I to degrade in my speech from the pupit the New York which is my home. There is no city in Lurope as clean and well governed as is New York, and I know whereof I speak, for I have been over the ground. I am a New Yorker and a west sider, and I believe in a greater New York. Therefore I believe in a greater were Cornelius W. Luyster William Cruikshank, S. V. K. Cruger, Hichard V. Harnett, Elisha K. Camp, George de F. Barton, Ramuel F. Jayne, Charles K. Brown, Isaac Fromme, J. Edgar Reaerand Prank B. Houghton.

CHUN BERNET A Four Beaths and Three New Cases Reported

There were three new cases of typhus yesterday, and four deaths were reported at the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. One of the new cases came from a crowded tenement in Ludlow street. Harry Acker-

man, 19 years old, a laborer, of 39 Bowery, was sent to the Reception Hospital in the morning as a suspected case.

Elisha Alexander, 21 years old, a tramp, was brought into the Leonard street police station ast night by Mary Jane Harding, a negro woman, of 16% Dowling street. She said that she knew the man and that he had come to 40 Laight street, where she was

visiting, and complaining of being ill had asked for a bed. There were no accommodations at the Laight street house, so Mary brought the sick man to the station. Alexander was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where the doctors thought that he showed typhus symptoms and had him re-moved at once to the Recoption Hospital. The deaths yesterday were:

Johnson, Waiter, 48; taken from the Oak street police station boths on Jan. 31.

Lamon, John, 28; taken from the Olive Tree Inn on Jan. 27 to the New York Hospital, and from there to North Brother Island the same day.

Paqua, Francisco, 30, taken from 46 Mulberry street on Jan. 210.

Weiner, Henry, 60, taken from the workhouse on Blackwell's is aud on Jap. 29.

The new cases were:
Alexander, Alexander, 21; no home; taken from Chambers street Hospital.
Sambers, Famuel: From 204 Eldridge street.
Shepard, Mrs. Elleb. 34; from tenement at 26 Ludlow street.

Roundsman Harris of the East Thirty-fifth street squad, who has been on duty at the prison ben at Belleyne, and who was taken ill on Friday, has not gottyrhus.

The doctor of the Health Department who has had him under observation since he was sent to his home at 852 Trassiale place said last night that he was out of danger and would be able to return to duty in a few days.

OVERCROWDED WITH LODGERS.

A Bad State of Affairs in the City's Police The Health Board recently made an exam-

ination of the lodging houses attached to the police stations of the city, and reported to the police the number of lodgers which, in accordance with their regulations governing lodging

dridge street station house, and the allowance is eleven a night. On seven nights in December the lodgers numbered over twenty, on lifteen hights over twenty-five, and on two nights over thirty. At the Fifth street station house five women can be lodged healthfully. The average for the month was eleven. At the Mercer street police station, with an allowance of thirteen lodgers, the December average was fifteen.

owance of thitteen lodgers, the December average was fifteen.

The only police station lodging house in the city where the average number of lodgers during December did not exceed the allowance. If the Board of Health was that in connection with the Union Market station liouse. THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A Coroner's Jury Designates No Cause

The inquest into the dynamite explosion at the mouth of the East River Tunnel Company's shaft in Fourth street, Long Island City. Dec. 28 last, in which five persons were killed and about fifty injured was conducted by Coroner Meiners last night. In their verdict the jury said they were unable to designate any

jury said they were unable to designate any cause for the explosion, and attributed it to unforeseen circumetances.

Work has been abandoned at the tunnel since the explosion, and this week a gang of laborers began taking down the machinery and carting it away. The mouth of the tunnel was floored over and the pump taken out. The ninety-foot shaft is now half filled with water, and persons who were damaged by the explosion are beginning to fear that the project has been abandoned, and that no way will be left for them to recover against the companies.

The work was being done by Stewart & McDermott, who had subjet the contract from the Inter-Island Construction Company. The company promise to resume work as soon as a compressed air plant is put in.

Killed in a Fire Damp Explosion.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., Feb. 2. -An explosion of fire damp occurred early this morning at the Port Royal Coal and Coke Company's mines, at Port Royal Coal and Coke Company's mines, at Port Royal, three miles above here, and John Gettings, the fire boss, is supposed to have lost his life.

When the miners arrived at the pit this morning they found smoke issuing from its mouth. They attempted to descend in the cage, but were driven back by smoke and bad air. On their way up Thomas Christian, one of their number, had his foot caught between the "lift" and the lining of the shaft in such a way that it was torn off and fell back into the pit. They made a second but also futile attempt to descend to the rescue of their lost comrade.

Where Testerday's Fires Were.

A. M.—12:30 208 East Broadway, Islant Getlieb.

A. M.-12:30 208 East Broadway, Isldore Gottleb.

A. M.—12:30 208 East Broadway, Isidore Gotileb, damage trifting.

F. N.—2:20, 123 East Seventy-eighth street, Henry Kupfer, damage \$25; 8:50, 100 East Broadway, M. Mahoney, damage \$50; 5:00, 6:7 West Seventish street, J. W. Nussery, no damage; 7:10, 2d Scammel street, Iyman Chroof, damage \$5; 1:15, 2:30 East Thirty-seventh street, Pyrogravure Wood Company, demage \$100; 8:55, 1:70 East 12:1s Street, New Court Hönge, damage \$1,500; 9:10, 3:11, hast 11:6th street, Stephen Granger, damage \$100; 10:10, 19:0th street, and St. George avenue. Patrick Dunn, damage \$3,100.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Mormon elders are at work proselyting in the West

Judge William F. Fitzgerald has been appointed by Gov. Markham Justice of the California Supreme Court to succeed Sharpstine, deceased.

The readjustment of wages in the steel billet depart-ment of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa. was accepted by the men and went into effect yes-terday.

terday.

All the mines of the Delaware. Lackawana and Western O'al Company in the Lackawana and Wyoming valleya, employing about 18,000 tersons, were put on eight hours' work per day yesterday.

An important business transfer, by which the Burcey Chemicai Company of Binghamton is merged into the kanhattan Spirit tompany of New York has just been completed. The Manhattan Company now controls all the retheries of wood alcohol in the State. Its capital is \$5,000,000.

willard Miller and Justus House, while driving across the Locks attest crossing of the Central Railread at Little Falls, on Wednesday swening, were struck by a train, Mr. Miller and the horses werk blied. Mr. House sustained a fracture of the tight log and several scale

E. D. MORGAN COMMODORE.

ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MAETING OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Club Preparing for the Trial Baces-Committee Appointed to Arrange a Race for the Royal Victoria Cup - Rule One of the Racing Rules Amended. The members of the New York Yacht Club held their annual meeting last evening at their alub house, 67 Madison avenue. There was a great gathering of yachtsmen present, and in some respects it was one of the most important meetings ever held by the club.

Not only were such important subjects as the coming trial races for the America's Cup taken up, but a committee was appointed, at the request of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, to try and bring about a race for the Royal Victoria Cup. In addition to this, the annual election of officers took place, and Vice-Commodore Edwin D. Morgan was elected Commodore in place of Elbridge T. Gerry, who has held that office since 1885, Commodore Gerry declining to run again.



COMMODORE E. D. MORGAN.

The Treasurer's report showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition and \$8,000 was appropriated to the Regatta Committee for prizes for the season of 1893.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddle in his report showed that there were 800 members in the club at present and that the club fleet of yachts num-bered 84 schooners, 85 sloops, and 105 steam rachts.
The following officers were elected for the

ensuing year:
Commodore—Edwin D. Morgan, steam yacht Javelin.

Vice-Commodore-William Butler Duncan Jr., cutter Huron. Rear Commodore-Ralph N. Ellis, schooner Iroquois. Secretary-J. V. S. Oddle.

Treasurer-F. W. J. Hurst. Measurer—John Hyslop. Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch. M. D.

Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch. M. D.
Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane,
Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell.
Committee on Admissions—Edward M.
Brown, Frank T. Robinson, James C. Bergen,
Daniel T. Worden, and Robert Center.
House Committee—E. A. Houghton, Frank
M. Cronise, A. B. Jones, and L. Vaughan
Clark.
Library Committee—J. M. Woodbury, M. D.,
William Gardner, and Sandford B. Pomercy. eroy.

The recommendations of the Committee on

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Miss Blaine are at the Bre-Judge Dugro has granted an absolute divorce to Alice F. Wright from Frederick II. Wright. Tax Sin has received \$2 "From Some Children" for Widow Mannion of 298 Sixth street, Jersey City. The Sex has received \$1 each from "L. D." and "A. L. G." for the man whose wooden lag was wrecked and who wants a new one. The new one is assured.

Nenator John G. Carliale of Kentucky and Senators Arthur P. Gorman or Maryland and William D. Washburn of Minesoia are at the Fifth Avenue liotel. Guillaume Vervlier, the Belgian, who waived examination on the charge of embeschement, was sent back to Belgium yesterday on the steamship Westernland.

ination on the charge of embezziement, was sent back to Heightim vesteriay on the steambil westernland.

Fred J. Gruetzmaker, 60 years old, of 111 West Thirt acventh street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by handing himself at his home. He had no relatives in this tity.

Two new members of the Stook Exchange were elected yesterday; R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Talbort J. Taylor, who purchased the scale of William M. Johnson and Be Will Clinton Lawrenge.

Caroline Kraft, a midwife, of 250 East Twenty-first aircet, was held by Coroner Messemer yesterday for performing a criminal operation on Bertin kerns, who died on Monday in St. Mark's Hospital.

George Morris James Mctormick, and George Howard, charged with being suspicious persons, were taken to Jedirson Market Court Vesterday by he letterity be sergeants McAuley and O'Brien, and Were remanded.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the steambilly Teutonic from Liverpool were book Commissioner J. Sergeant Jeann, Sir Bunald A. Smith. Sir Tation eydes and Lady Sykos, and Whitam Terrubuil. Hedwig Bolzman, a German servant gift, living at 246 East Pitty-third street, committed shielde early yesterday morning by hanging herself to a shutter, also was 16 years old. The woman had no relatives in this country, and despendency for the to hergionely condition is believed to have led to her surfict shielde early the surfice of the motion of Diarrict Attorney Nicoll, who said that the people did not possers evidence to make out even a technical violation of the law Judge Martine has dismissed the indictance for bigain; special agent of the Board of they Record has awarded stationery contracts as joinway: Whitam P. Michell, printed The Board of tity Record has awarded stationer; contracts as follows: Winiam P. Mitchell, printer matter, \$0.821.42; Marin R. Brown, printing, \$15, 863.11, and lithographing, \$7,511.84. The Jordan Sta-tionery tourpany was the lowest bidder from \$5,742.71 worth of the lithographing, but its but was informal and Brown took the contract at the figures of the low-bid.

bid

John McKinney, a mason, is suing George J. Kram
in the Court of Common Pleas, to foreclose a mechanic's
ion of \$1,000 for work done on the Imperial Music
lial, Broadway and Twenty-inith street. Kraus has
fled a counter claim of \$1,000, alleging that McKinney's materials and workmanship were had, and that
the wors had to be form down and rebuilt. Chief Judge
bally yesterday directed. Kraus to ble a buil of particulars. An application has been made in the Supreme Court in behalf of the United States Sook Company for an order directing the attaching creditors of the Empire Fublishing Company and Kational Sook Company, whose claims have precedence of the receiver, is transver the property attached, without prejudice to their prior lies, to the receiver in order that he may coulinue the business. There will be a hearing on the application this morning before Judge Patterson. Dorses, Carringes, &c.

AMERICAN DISTRICT MESSENGER Office (where the charges will be the same as those at the main office). STANDARD.

Flandrau & Co. CARRIAGES A Large Assortment of all Standard Bes

372, 374, 376 | BROADWAY.

NEW YORK. COUPE ROCKAWAYS.—I have three coups rockacheap, well like a second-hand brougham, I will sell
cheap, well like a second-hand brougham, I will sell
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Broome Street, 51st St. & 7th Av.

IN WONDERLAND WITH MR. RERVING His Andience Travels Around the Continent on the Fast Express of His Fasey.

The audience in the Manhattan Opera House that heard Mr. Garrett P. Serviss tell last night of the "Wonders of America" held their breath in amazement. From east to west

them, his descriptions holding them spellbound with wonder and delight. The trip began at the Natural Bridge of Virginia. The hall was darkened and an illuminated picture of the scene seemed to stretch through the stage into a blue sky and autumn forest. Mr. Serviss pointed out where George Washington had climbed to the arch of the bridge, and told the story of the young man who, in attempting to follow Washington's

bridge, and told the story of the young man who, in attempting to follow Washington's example, climbed so high that he could not descend, and had to be pulled to the very top by means of ropes.

Then the audience flew through space to Kentucky, and landed at the mouth of Mammoth Cave. After telling them something about the formation of caves, without dropping into dry geology, Mr. Serviss conducted the audience through the main corridor, and, with illuminated pictures, showed them what a wonderful cave it is.

From Kentucky the aerial train dashed westward and landed on Pike's l'eak, in the "Garden of the Gods."

While Mr. Serviss was describing the beauties of this region the illuminated picture darkened, and a low, rumbling sound indicated an approaching storm. Then the lecture ceased for a while, the scene grew darker, the lightning flashed and the thunder roared, and the audience beheld a Western mountain storm in all its fury. A burst of appliause greeted this scene.

Mr. Serviss then waved his wand, and the audience was in the Yosemite Valley. From this wonderful region they travelled northward to Alaska, where they took in the big glaciors. They returned by way of the Selkirks, wandering through Yellowstone Park on their way home. The geysers of Yellowstone Park were shown in full action, the roar of the waters and the hiss of the steam being marvellounity reproduced.

were shown in full section, the roar of the mission of the committee on Monaurements, which recommended the amount of the committee on Monaurements, which recommended the amount of the commended the same amount by load water-line length to sailing length, was lost, but their definition as a decident of the sail in the sail in the street the poles further of the street of the st

NEWARE, Fab. 2.—A team of horses attached to a truck belonging to Adolph Samuels of Springfield avenue and Livingston street were killed by an electric shock about 10 o'clock this morning.

The team had started for New York with a load of iron, and at the corner of Chapel and Bowery streets a fully charged electric light wire dropped upon their backs, killing one instantly and injuring the other so that he died soon after.

The shock threw the driver of the wagon from his seat to the pavenent, but he escaped the electric current. The team was valued at about \$250, and Mr. Samuels says he will sue for the full value. Springfield avenue and Livingston street

Brooklyn's Press Club. The first annual meeting of the Brooklyn Press Club was held last night at the cosey little club house at 171 State street. Presiden Valton's report showed that the membership included 130 working newspaper men, and Treasurer Palmer reported that the receipts amounted to more than \$3,000, that all the debts of the club had been paid, and that there was still a handsome balance to its credit. President Walton was redected.



—the great, griping, old-fashioned pill.
Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good. The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. seeds. They act in Nature's own way.

No reaction afterward. Their help lasts
and they do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, Sick
or Billous Headaches, and all derange-

ments of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the cheapest, for they're guar-enteed to give satisfaction or money is re-turned. Nothing can be "just as good."